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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1880.

wounds.

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

GOV. GARCELON'S LEGACY.

The Political Controversy Not Yet Settled.

A Fusionist Neither Elected por Counted in, Admitted in the House-An Address by General Chamberlain - Lamson Announces a Military Staff-The State-House Police

-The Supreme Court.

The Present Situation in Maine. AUGUSTA, Jan. 15 .- The Fusion Scuate mo at 10 o'clock and took a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon, without transacting any busi-ness. In the House, the committee on elec-

ness. In the House, the committee on elections reported the giving of the seat of Donnells, of Westbrooke (Republican), to Merritt W. Styles (Democrat); carried without opposition, and Styles was qualified and took his seat. A recess was then taken until half-past 4 this afternoon. Notice was given of a Fusion cancus to be held this evening.

In the Senate this afternoon the remonstrance of Isaac T. Quimby was presented against Senator James A. Locke, holding a seat at the board as Senator from Cumberland, and claiming said Locke's seat; referred to the committee on Senatorial votes. to the committee on Senatorial votes.

In the House Mr. Dickey, from the committee on elections, stated that the committee is

ready to report, but for prudential reasons the report will be delayed until to-morrow. ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

This evening General Chamberlain issued he following address to the people of the

the following address to the people of the State:

AUCUSTA, Jenuary 15, 1880.

To the People of Maine:

Believing that I ought to do everything to allay the azitation in the uninds of the citizens of the State I hereby give the assurance that up to this moment caim counsels have provailed, and that I see no present occasion for public starin. I regret that nessages should be sent from any quarter, which bring crowds of men of both political parties into this city. This is a great embarassment in preserving the peace and in reaching a proper solution of the difficulties before us. Whatever threats are made I have no fears for my personal sately. If our people will feel confident that the disposition made for their protection is sufficient, although not obtruded on the public sight, and would all keep and counsel patience, so that political and legal questions could be calmity considered, our trouble could soon be in a way for sottlement. My attitude toward the Hon. Mr. Lamson, as a matter of duty, has been made known in my reply to his inquiry addressed to me on the 12th day of January. At the same time, I regard him as in a position to contribute in a high degree to the efforts to save us from anarchy and ruin, and fusilec requires me to say that he has, by all the means in his power, aided in keeping the field clear for's lawful and peaceful solution of the matters at issue.

THE STATE-HOUSE POLICE.

THE STATE-HOUSE POLICE. AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 15.—The following rder was issued this afternoon:

Augusta, Ma., January 15, 1880.
William A. Libby, Sheriff of Kennebee County: DEAR SIR: The services of yourself and deputies are required no longer to protect the public buildings. You will please dismiss them at once,

Respectfully, JAMES D. LAMSON,

Acting Governor.

Sheriff Libby does not recognize Mr. Lam-non as Governor, and declines to obey the order. He has ordered his deputies on duty to-night.

The following is the communication from

Mayor Nash, concerning the police force: To Major-General Chamberlain; Six: I have the honor to state that I will keep a Six: I have the honor to state that I will keep at the capital only such a police force as in my judgment the events from day to day seem to render necessary for the preservation of peace and the protection of public property. In no case is such force to annoy any person or interfere with any of his rights and privileges. After this day admission to the public buildings will be conduct to members claiming seats therein and such other persons as you may direct. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Charles E. Nash, Mayor.

THE BRIDGERY COMMITTEE

THE BRIDERY COMMITTEE of the Fusionist House held a meeting this afternoon. Mr. Clark (Greenbacker), the counted-in member from Nobleborough, testified that about a week before the meeting of the legislature his brother informed him that ecertain man wanted him to tell him (Mr his certificate he should have a good place in the Boston custom-house as long s the Republican party was in power. A few days after, a man, whose name he positively refused to give, came to see him and renewed a place in the custom-house and also \$1,000 in money—\$500 down and \$500 after the organization. This he positively refused. The man wanted him to come to a house in Augusta. The man said the money

he offered was his own.

Mr. Clark was prossed exceedingly hard to give the man's name, but positively refused

Alfred S. Kimball, county attorney of Oxford, was the next witness. He said he saw Swan in the Augusta House on Monday, the night of the organization, and Swan told him that he had been informed that an effort was being made to buy up the representatives, and that he was going into it to get some money and expose them. He again saw Swan about neon next day, when Swan showed him a roll of bills, which he said he had received from Wallace R. White in consideration of resigning his seat in the House. This testimony contradicts Swan's affidavit, which sets forth that he went from the court-

house where he received the money to the Granite National bank and there obtained a At this point the investigation was sus-

pended for the afternoon.

"GOVERNOR" LAMSON'S STAFF.
AUGUSTA, Jan. 15. — "Acting Governor" Lamson to day appointed a staff, which includes
Major M. M. Folsom, adjutant-general and Folsom, adjutant-general and General Clark S. Edwards. Edwards, of Bethol, inspector-general; Dr. Piper, of Bethol, inspector-general; Dr. Piper, of Thomaston, surgeon-general; Major J. W. Channing, of Fairfield; Dr. Horace Davis, of Biddeford; Captain R. W. Black, of Augusta, and Colonel J. W. Black, of Augusta, and Colonel J. W. Black, of Augusta, and Colonel J. W. Franch, of Eastport, military secretary. H. M. Plaisted, of Bangor, was effered the position of judge-advocate-general, but declined it. advocate-general, but declined it.

THE SUPREME COURT IN SESSION. Bangon, ME., Jan. 15.—The justices of the Supreme court have been in assion all day considering the question propounded as to which is the legal legislature. It is now thought that a decision may be reached by Friday night or Saturday.

A NOTICE TO THE SUPREME COURT. NEW YORK, Jan. 15,-A Bangor, Me., dispatch states that Mr. Lamson has served no-tice upon the Supreme court that he has for-mally assumed the duties of Governor. The Fusionists held a secret caucus to-night.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Some Discrepancies in the Statements. A reporter of the New York Commercial Ad-ertiner has interviewed General Fisk in rethe recent statement made in the traphic by Mr. N. K. Baruum, who see have been mixed up in some of the Indian crookedness, and who has been laboring to straighten himself out under the influenting agency of ink and type. Mr. Barnum's state-

The facts are these: I was sent to the Osage agency to examine into the account of a certain John Keeper, who had a contract to plant a large number of trees on the reservation. found that a goodly number of these trees had not been planted as claimed by Keeper, and made my report accordingly. The matter afterward was referred to Mr. A. Nicholson. who, instead of investigating the account, in drungard, and that I did many things out of the way. These charges, I am led to believe, were justigated by Keeper and his friends, be-

cause his money is withheld by the Treasury Danattuent. They were untrue but on the cause his money is withhold by the Treasury
Department. They were untrue, but on the
strength of them the board did not employ
me. Afterward Mr. L'ayt, upon the recommendation of Mr. Kingsley, chairman of the
purchsaing committee, appointed me to my
present position. I think Mr. Hayt will refute these charges."
It appears from the interview which the
Commercial had with General Fish that Mr.

Commercial had with General Fisk that Mr. Barnum was employed by the Board of Iudian Commissioners in 1873 and 1876 to visit certain agencies in their behalf, to inspect the supplies which had been shipped from New York, and to report generally to the board the methods of administration at the agencies. He was under orders direct from Mr. Hayt, who was at that time one of the board and chairman of our purchasing committee. In May, 1876, Mr. Hayt reported to us that Mr. Barnum was turning out badly; that instead of following instructions and devoting himself to the busi-uoss assigned to him, he had become a peddler of chem, lowely in the Indian conversions of chean jewelry in the Indian reservations, and for this "decidedly irregular practice," admitted by Barnum, he should dismiss him from our service. The General pulled out a telegram from a large package of papers marked "Indian items," and showed Mr. Hayt's order mistering Mr. Barnum out of service. The dispatch reads as follows:

N. K. Barnum, Laurence, Kansas, Central Supern

this dispatch that Mr. Barnum's statement as to the cause of his discharge is not in harmony

with the emphatically pronounced views of Mr. Hayt on that subject."

It is evident that Mr. Barnum suffers from a defective memory, and hence whatever statements he may make are subject to liberal discount. It appears that Commissioner Hayt was a member of the Indian board, was asked to resign and did resign—was subsequently appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the succeeding administration—has got sadly complicated with divers and sundry crookedness in Indian matters since he attained to his tate was involved. ness in ludian matters since he attained to his present position—has been arraigned on charges filed by a member of the Board of Indiau Commissioners, of which he was formerly a member, and is now being investigated by three of his chuns, so to speak, in his own room and under his own supervision, if not guidance. This seems to be the peculiar aspect of the case. However, if innocent, he should be exculpated; but if guilty, he should not be whitewashed even by his friends, for neither they nor himself can afford it. nor himself can afford it.

President Hayes' Reception. The President will hold his next evening reception Tuesday, January 27, from 8 to 19.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill. Yesterday's session of the House Committee on Commerce was devoted to listening to the on Commerce was devoted to listening to the continuation of an argument begun by Mr. Albert Fink on Wednesday, in opposition to the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill. Mr. Fink onposed the bill upon the ground that it is not concluded to secure the objects for which it is intended, and that it discriminates against railroads and in favor of water-way transportation companies. He also argued that the whole question of regulating land transportation rates should be left to the milroads themselves, and that if Congress would provide a National law compelling railroad companies to abide by co-operative contracts companies to abide by co-operative contracts entered into among themselves for the pur-pose of regulating rates, the railroad companies themselves would solve the question and do away with the evils now complained the to-night. When discover of the committee adjourned until to-day, when other railroad representatives will be being drunk and disorderly.

Capitol and Departmental Notes. The line officers of the United States Navy will hold a meeting in this city on Feb-

ruary 5. The Senate Committee on Patents has decided to report adversely on the petition Charles J. E. Thompson, of Providence, R. for an extension of a patent for a new and im oved connecting link for chain cables.

The bill introduced in the House by Representative Goode, of Virginia, providing for permanent fund for the education of the colored race, was discussed yesterday at some length by the Committee on Education and Labor, and its further consideration postponed till the next regular meeting of the

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Serious Disturbance Over a Duel. VIENNA, Jan. 15 .- Special dispatches from Posth state that serious disturbances occurred Posts state that serious disturbances occurred in that city on Tuesday and Wednesday, in consequence of the duel between Baron Maithenyi and Herr Verhovay, member of Parliament, in which the latter was fatally wounded, and that further trouble is feared. Herr Verhovay was the editor of a Hungarian radical newspaper, in which he attacked Count Festeties, a fellow-member with Baron Maithenvi of the aristocratic National Chains Club, and Baron Maithenyi in the matter. The partisan Club, and Baron Maithenyi intervened in the matter. The partisans of Herr Verhovay say that Baron Maithenyi is a professional duclist, the best pistol shot in Hungary, and was put forward in the quarrel for the purpose of silencing Herr Verhovay, who is very distasteful to the aristocrats but popular with the masses. Last night a great crowd of students and workmen filled the atrects in the neighborhood of the Casino Club, uttering hostile cries, and they finally stoned the win-dows of the club-house. The police were re-peatedly repulsed by the rioters, and finally two battalions of infantry charged them with fixed bayonets. Many persons were slightly hurt by stones, sticks and bayonets. About thirty of the rioters were arrested.

RIOTING RESUMED AT NIGHT. LONDON, Jan. 15 .- A dispatch from Pesth to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The rioting was renewed last night at a late hour, and two persons were shot, but whether by the military or the rioters could not be ascer-tained. At midnight shots were fired at the

oldiers from behind some wagons in the street. The perpetrators escaped. This looks are shortly to follow. ENCITEMENT SPREADING TO OTHER TOWNS LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Standard's Peath dispatch says: "The military shot two per-sons in the riot on Wednesday night. No disturbances would have occurred if the police in several places between Princeton and had not provoked the people by their brutality. The working are reported to be march-away all the false treatle-work from under the

ing from the suburbs to the inner town. apprehended on Thursday night. The sol-diers are confined to their barracks. The illfeeling against the Tirza government has ess much to do with the present move-It is feared the provincial towns will

follow the example of Peath. The Afghan War.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15 .- General Bright reports that he was attacked twice by the Me a Sunday in the neighborhood of Ali Boghan, and repulsed them. Their loss, he says, was heavy. General Doran had left Lundi-Kotal

to attack the Mohmunds. London, Jan. 16.—'The News' Lahore dis-patch says the Mohmunds attacked the Lundi-Kotal on Wednesday, but with what csult is as yet unknown.
'The Post's Berlin dispatch reports that the

Powers have been invited to send representa-lives to Albania to investigate affairs there with a view to permanent pacification of Al-bania and Moutenegro.

Reuter's Vienna dispatch reports that the peculiarly atrocious. He had been married

Incidents of Every-Day Life Brought Together.

enator Lamar's Beatth Improving - Mississippl and North Carolina Refugees-West Virginia Rioters Suppressed-Flood in the Wabash River-Mississippi Democratic Cancus Troubles

Frank Leslie's Will. NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—By the will of the late Frank Leslie all his real and personal property is bequeathed to bis wife

Senator Lamar Improving. MEMPHIS. Jan. 15.—A Jackson, Miss., special says Senator Lamar continues to improve, and his recovery is only a question of

Dismal Swamp Canal Sold.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 15.—The Dismai Swamp Canal was sold to-day at public auction for \$275,000. It was purchased by the bondholders. While under Government pay, you did wrong to trade or dicker with anybody. This act disqualifies you for the service of the board. Return immediately.

E. A. HAYT.

The General continued: "You will see from the three trustees of the Illinois Central Rail-

> The Exodus from Mississippi. Monthe, Al.A., Jan. 15.—It is learned from a reliable source that the exodus of negroes to the North from Eastern Mississippi has been over 1,000 during the past three weeks.

A Will Controversy Compromised, CINCINNATI, Jan. 15 .- A compromise has been effected in the case of the contested will of the late John Bates the well-known theatrical manager of this city. A large es

Mississippi Democratic Caucus, JACKSON, Jan. 15 .- In the Democratic can cus an adjournment was taken after four ballots, with no definite change from previous result. It is thought no nomination will be made by the caucus.

Knights of Labor Suppressed. CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—The Commercial's spe-cial from Hawk's Nest, W. Va., says: "The trouble with the miners is ended. The prisnors were released after giving bonds to keep

A Petition for Confirmation. San Francisco, Jan. 15.—A petition for the confirmation of John M. Morton was sent from here to the Senate Finance Committee to-day, signed by a number of representative men of the Pacific coast representing \$75,000,000 of capital. capital.

Funeral of Mrs. C. A. Arthur. NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The funeral of Ellen Lewis Herndon, wife of General Chester A. Arthur, took place this morning from the Church of the Heaveniy Rest, and was largely attended. The remains were taken to Albany for interment.

Snicide in a Cell. BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Elizabeth Vincent, sged fifty, hung herself by her apron to the grating of a cell door in the Middle police station to-night. When discovered life was extinct. She had been arrested on a charge of

Fatal Termination of an Old Quarrel. Galveston, Jan. 15.—A news special from Huntsville says J. J. Elkens, ex-sheriff, was shot dead by Peter Greer to-day. An old quarrel between the two men was renewed in a barroom, and Greer ran out to a wagon, got a diamapolis, on the 6th instant has aroused fears. ol and shot Elkens four times.

Iron Works Sold.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15 .- A Gazette special from Ironton, Ohio, says the Iron and Steel Com-pany's furnace and rolling mill were sold today at trustees' sale to a company compo G. F. and F. J. Stone, of New York, and J. H. Bramwell, of Virginia, for \$101,000. The ompany expect to commence making iron in

A Fatal Affray.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—Louis Autonat, a French butcher, William Lowman and Robert Keifer engaged in a drunken row to-night, which was ended by the Frenchman drawing a large butcher-knife and stiking Keifer in

Fatal Gunning Accident. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15.—In Rehoboth, Mass., yesterday Charles F. West and Hiram Kingman were hunting partridges in the woods and Kingman was following West, when in raising his gun hastily it was discharged, blowing aff a part of West's head. West was

aged thirty-one, and leaves a wife and two New York Temperance Meeting TROY, N. Y., Jan. 15 .- The executive com nittee of the Women's State Temperance So-lety assembled at a meeting here last night to take action relative to potitioning the legisla ture for a more stringent enforcement of the excise law. Addresses were made by Mrs. Thomas, of Troy, Mrs. Dr. Hibbard, of Clifton

prings, Mrs. Myron Deaker, Mrs. S. R. Gray ad Mrs. Mary Bert. The committee will mest again to-night.

More Rufugees Going West. Petersuuro, Va., Jan. 15.—One hundred colored emigrants, in charge of L. A. Duklaret, passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio rail-road, arrived hore this morning from Golds-boro, N. C., en reste to Indiana. The party consisted of men, women and children of all ages and conditions. Several hundred more

Serious Damage by Floods.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 15.—The high water in the Wabash river has washed out the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis ratiroad approaches and bridge over the Wabash river at Mount Carmel, Dl. No repairs can be made The News' Pesth dispatch asserts that up-ward of twenty-five persons were killed and wounded, and that fresh disturbances were must be made almost new before traffic can be resumed.

> Careless Employees Discharged. WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Jan. 15.—Engineer Cummings of the freight train which ran into the Woodbridge-crock draw on the 6th instant has been discharged, a thorough investigation as to the cause of the disaster having proved humands that he was running at too great a rate of speed in approaching the draw. The draw-keeper, John Nash, had also been discharged for not using the extra pressution of using a red light on the end of the draw-bridge, as ordered

the road-master. Sentence Confirmed.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 15.—The Supreme lourt of Appeals to-day rendered an opinion to the case of Ageulo Baccigalupo, the Italian would be wife murderer, unanimously sus-taining the judgment in the lower court in

wife, and on reaching a dark and lonesome CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

of Congress.

wife, and on reaching a dark and lonesome place near the canal he assaulted her with a knife, and after inflicting eleven wounds ou her person attempted to throw her into the caual, but owing to her struggles and the approach of the police he failed. The true cause of the crime never came to light. An effort was made to prove insanity, but the jury rendered a verdict of guilty with eight years in the peniteutiary, which tarm he will now have to sorve unless executive elemency is interposed. The wife recovered from her wounds. Senator Sworn in-Mr. Davis' State Dobt Bill-The New A New York Tenament Fire. NEW YORK, Jan. 15 -A fire broks out to-right on the second floor of a tenament at No. House Rules, &c. 54 Shoriff street, in the rooms of Michael Cohen White. Both he and his wife were ab-sent. The flames were extinguished with but little damage, but Cohen's three children, who The Finances in Congress.

pital in an unconcious condition. The children caused the fire by dragging burning coals from the kitchen stove.

were locked up in the rooms, were nearly suf-socated, and were removed to Boilevne Hos-

Wisconsin Legislature. Maddison, Wis., Jan. 15.—The legislature met in joint session at 12 o'clock to-day to listen to the reading of the Governor's message. The Governor urges the legislature to take proper steps to secure Congressional appropriations for the early completion of the Fox and Wisconsin river improvements. A joint resolution was passed by both Houses of the legislature instructing the Wisconsin sensitors and representatives to convess the bridge. ators and representatives to appase the bridg-ing of the Detroit river and to favor the tun-

Murder Trial at Petersburg. Petersburg. Va., Jau. 15.—The trial of James M. Young, who shot and killed George Hinton, on November I, during a quarrel in a howling saloon in this city, commenced in the Hustings court this moraing, before Judge Mann. The counsel for the defense asked for a copy of the indictment on which the prisoner was to be arraigned, in order that he might give it a searching examination. The he might give it a searching examination. The request was granted. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty." Five jurymen were obtained, when the court adjourned until to-morrow.

A Wrecked Crew Rescued.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The steamer Columbia. Captain Young, from Marseillee December 2, strived here to-day. She reports having fallen in with the bark Maria Duneau (British), Captain Atkinson, of Greenock, grain laden, from Boston for Ipswich (thirteen days out), in a sinking condition. The Columbia took on board her crew twelve in pumper and on board her crew, twelve in number, and brought them to this port. Several of them were suffering from exhaustion and others with sores on their bands, caused by excessive labor, and aggravated by salt water, but they all recovered and are now in good health,

Edison's Experiments. New York, Jan. 15.—The Reening Post says: New York, Jan. 15.—The Keering Post says:

"Owing to the breakage of the Carbon horseshoes in about fifty of Edison's lamps at Menlo
Park about two weeks ago and the suspension
of manufacture for the present, matters have
come rather to a standstill at Edison's shops.
Mr. Edison is now at work trying to find out
the weak point which causes the trouble. He
thinks that the heat emitted by the light
cracks the glass at the place where the platinum wires enter the lamp, and that air getin. No change can be found in any of the
carbons, which have been burning for some
weeks. At present there are fifty lamps weeks. At present there are fifty lamps burning, one of which has now been in use for forty days. A new glass-blower has been engaged, and modifications may be made in the lamp allowing for some means of carry-ing off the heat emitted.

A CINCINNATI MYSTERY.

that he was murdered. He had a re Bates House on the night of the 5th, and was called by mistako three hours before the departure of the 6 o'clock morning train for La-fayette, which he wished to take. Instead of returning to bed be went out for a stroll, and was not afterward seen. On the news of his disappearance being published yesterday moruing the engineer of a printing house in Union block identified a coat and but which he had picked up one morning last week in an alley back of that establishment as those of General Miller. The coat was torn on each side of the collar, and the pockets were tora down on one side, showing signs of a struggle. The place where the articles were found is in the ewhere the articles were found is in the central portion of the city, about midway between the Bates Hosse and the dopot,
General Miller first served in the war as a licutenant in the Tench Indiana, and after-

the lower part of the face, cutting down into licutenant in the Tenth Indiana, and after-his neck, severing the jugular vein and kill-ward as captain, major and licutenant-coloneling him instantly. Automat surrendered himcolonel for gallant conduct at Stone river, and brevetted brigadier-general for a similar reason in the Atlantic campaign. The first in-timation of his disappearance came from a telegram yesterday from his wife at Williamsport, stating that he had not returned to his

PRILADELPHIA FINANCES.

The Pay-as-you-go Plan Reached. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The annual re-port of the City Controller, submitted to councils to day, congratulates the public of this city upon having reached the "pay-as-you-go," plan of conducting the affairs of the micipality, and states that the recent sale the city four per cent loan yielded ever \$800,000, more than was required to pay all the city's floating indebtedness. The revenues from all sources for the year 1879 were \$23, 664,875 29, and the expenditures for the same

period were 23,300,882.45. The total funded debt of the city now is (including provision for all warrants yet outstanding) \$72,284,595.70. with a balance in the treasury of \$1,207,094.70. In addition to this balance there are stocks and securities in the hands of the Sinking Fund Commissioners and outstanding taxes due and collectible, aggregating in value \$25, 718,373.44 The outlook fluancially for this city is more encouraging than it has been for a great number of years. The city is now pursuing the eash plan for the first time since onsolidation in 1854. The tax rate of two per cent, will be ample for this year's expenses of the departments, and it is not unlikely that the rate will be still lower for 1881.

LOUISIANA.

Message of Governor Wiltz. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Governor Wiltz and Lientenaut-Governor S. D. McEnery were Wiltz sent his message to the legislature today. It covers eighty pages, much of it being devoted to a recapitulation of the new constitution, and pointing to legislation necessary to give it effect. Referring to the State debt the Governor, among other things, says:

Governor, among other things, says:

Since it cannot be positively known what portion of the bonds may be refinded, the only sake course is to assess the whole of the three mills have each year. The interest has having been brought within the reals which property can bear, it should be fully collected and scrupionally applied, as ordered by the paper of the State. The dost ordinance, much opposed in the convention, and ratified by a vote for from manifmons, must not be held as either confirming the original invalidity of all the debia confessed by funding in consolidated bonds of affirming the moral obligation of the people to pay dobts contracted without their assent, and from much of which they have derived but partial benefit, and from a great part no benefit, whatsoever. The ordinature should rather be held as evidence of the sacrifice which the people of Louisians are willing to make before suffering impount condbut two weeks when, on the night of the 15th of March last, he went out walking with his or Louisianians.

An Interesting Day in Either House

An Adverse Report on Senator Bayard's Resolution-Reservations of the Committee Members-Alabama's New

The Senate was in session less than three bonrs yesterday, and then adjourned over nutil Monday. The proceedings, however, were of more interest and importance than the Committee, were it not that a misority report was to be presented. He therefore asked that it be placed on the catendar, and it was so ordered. Mr. Bayard then presented the minority report, as follows:

the minority report, as follows:

The undersigned, believing the industrial, commercial and financial prosperity of the country, in order to be enduring and secure, must be based upon a money of actual and intrinsic value, and that our Government has no hower and is meanipetent to endow its paper obligations with such value, and the Uniced States Treasury notes in extence and in circulation being now redeemable in gold and sliver coin at the option of the holder, do recommend the withdrawal of the compulsory legal-tender nower of such notes and the passage of the subjoined resolution.

Francis Kennan.

(That Treesury notes shall be received for all dues to the United States except duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise a legal

Mr. Wallace signed the report with the following qualification: "Admitting the prin-ciple of the resolution as to the power of the ciple of the resolution as to the power of the Government to make paper legal tender, I reserve my action upon the resolution as to the time of the withdrawal of the power given heretofore." Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, signed the minority report after adding to what Mr. Hayard and Mr. Kernan and Mr. Wallace said, "reserve the right of amoudment." This report was also placed on the calendar. No extended remarks were made upon either report. Mr. Morgan presented the credentials of Mr. Luke Pryor, appointed Senator in piace of the late Senator Houston, of Alabama, and he was sworn in, taking the modified eath.

The bill of Senator Davis, of West Virginia, o relieve the United States Treasurer from to relieve the United States Treasurer from the amount now charged against him and deposited with the several States was taken up. This bill proposes to give the States nearly \$40,000,000 which was loaned them in 1838. Mr. Thurman opposed the bill, claiming that the money belonged to the United States and should be returned according to the original understanding. He claimed that at the time the money was given the question of giving it outright to the States was discussed and held to be unconstitutional, and, therefore, the deposit was made to avoid this objection, which he claimed was as forcible now as then. Pending discussion upon this bill the morning hour than 1800, and in default, imprisondentistry in the District, making it unlawful the money belonged to the United States and should be returned according to the original nuderstanding. He claimed that at the time the money was given the question of giving it outright to the States was discussed and held to be unconstitutional, and, therefore, the deposit was made to avoid this objection, which he claimed was as forcible now as then. Pending discussion upon this bill the morning bour expired, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, took the floor upon his resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the practicability of refunding the public debt at a less rate of interest than four per cent. Mr. Morrill spoke at some length upon the resolution of the claimed was as more length upon the resolution opposing the attempt to refund at a lower rate of interest than four per cent, and said:

The value of a Unifed States ion dearing less than 450 per cent, loan of the District of Columbia, when the United States for the principal to the process and peaked its faith to see the principal paid, yet its selling at 50% cars as a force of the principal paid, yet its selling at 50% cars as a force of the principal paid, yet its selling at 50% cars as a force of the States and the principal paid, yet its selling at 50% cars as a force of the States and the principal paid, yet its selling at 50% cars as a force of the States and the principal paid, yet its selling at 50% cars as a force of the States and the principal paid, yet its selling at 50% cars as a force of the States and the search of the States and the principal paid, yet its selling at 50% cars as a force of the States and the search of the States as the search of the principal paid, yet its selling at 50% cars as a force of the States and the search of the States as the search of the search of the States and the search of th

than 4 per cent. Interest is sufficiently tested by 1 of the 365 per cent. losu of the District of Cohb bis, when the United States has guaranteed the toreat and piedged its faith to see the princip paid, yet it is selling at \$5\frac{1}{2}\$ cents net. A loan 1.50 would not essairly bring less than one at 3. The question is, whether it would not be wiser refund with bonds that will bring a premium that nutch reducing the dobt and obtaining fine chally all the advantages possible in a lower rate interest. He reviewed the late refunding open tions, and stated that, though the new 4 ner ce are now at 3 to 3\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent, bremium, the rise recent, and for some time it was doubtful when they would rise or fail. There are faw other seen its that have not advanced more. For the 7 iron the actual pain would not be considered as 5 much. The methods by which Great Britain a tained loans at 3 per cent, were extromely 1 provident. One loan of \$18,000,000 in 1815 w obtained by giving \$850 of 3 per cent, stock at \$50 of 4 per cent, stock at \$50 of a per cent, at \$50 of a per c

Mr. Morrill thought that with the renewed bees activity title capital is being so rapidly sorbed that other investments with larger return likely to be more successful than even most popular United States securities. Against powerful and varied competition the government may not be able to dicitate terms on while will borrow. We should not promptly lest doing loss favorable circumstances. Most for mational loss foar over four per cent into We regard our securities as better than those foreigners do not oncede this, distrusting the clinical good faith of a popular government. Evero it certain that we could refund abroad at per cent, less than at home, as it cannot be un policy of accepting such terms is doubtful. Titurals upon our resources for large sums to animally sent abroad is greater than it would on the same amount distursed at home. It is tig glevance of Ireland. Large expenditures of large rent abroad will impoverish any people. Submitted question to the people and doubtless they wagree that we should better consult their interesto place our debt at home at four per cent, rath than at three and a half or even three abroad, conclusion, he said something must be done no and it may be that by waiting, less can be don lossibly a loan at between three and a half at four per cent, might find favor, but it would it volve risk and delay, and only absolute succe could vindicate its merits. His desire was to im mote such measures only as would surely be serve the country's interests.

In the House as well as the Senate til

In the House as well as the Senate the financial question was the main topic. Soon after the meeting, the consideration of the bill requiring one-half of the reserves of National inaugurated vesterday, and entered upon the requiring one-half of the reserves of National discharge of their duties to-day. Governor banks to be kept in gold and silver oin of the United States was taken up, and Mr. Price, of lows, opened the debate in advocacy of the bill. He claimed that its passage would dis-tribute the gold and sliver of the country. He was not, he said, in favor of any change either as to the quantity or quality of the paper which was circulating, for he had at the opening of the session offered a resolution to that effect. He did so because he believed that any agitation of the financial question at the present time could result in no good, and night result in creat have any and because he might result in great harm, and because he thought the country should be assured that there would be no more tlukering with the currency. The country is assured, he said. The Eight-Hour Law,

The Country is assured, he said, that Treasury notes would be as good without the legal-tender quality as with it. If that was so, then he desired to know what would be gained by the change.

The Eight-Hour Law,

The House Committee on Education and have his approbation I should have poor companionship [laughter]; and in this larger constitution with the called me to represent the legal-tender quality as with it. If that was so, then he desired to know what would be gained by the change.

pondency, and from all vocations and inter-

when the cry comes up 'let well enough alone.'

Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, followed with a short speech in favor of the bill, in much the same strain as Mr. Price, but the morning hour expired before he had finished, and the

bill went over.

The report of the Committee on Rules being the unfluished business, was taken up, and occupied the remainder of the session. There was nothing new in the talk worthy of note, except the speach of Mr. Horr, of Michigan. His remarks were in the nature of a comical review of all the committees. He began by saying that he intended, as other members had done, to speak in behalf of the Committee on Manufactures, of which he was a number. He claimed that this committee had been ignored and its business observed by the other He claimed that this committee had been ignored and its business observed by the other committees, much to the detriment of the public service. He gave a facetions history of the different important committees, claiming that they were not born until long after the Committee on Manufactures had done a great deal of Important work. He created great laughter by saying that this process of absorption on the part of the larger read and greatly harassed for weeks by Mexican and American soldiery the Indians called were of more interest and importance than those of any day since the session began, for they started the financial debate which has been hanging fire so long and which promises to be the leading issue of the session. Almost immediately after the opening, Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Finance, made a verbal adverse report upon Mr. Bayard's resolution destroying the legal-tender quality of the greenback. He gave notice that he should ask its indefinite postponement in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the Committee, were it not that a misority report was to be presented. He therefore asked that it be placed on the calendar, and it on the California in search of general depres-

> Mr. Horr made some exceedingly witty allusious to Sunset Cox, which were highly en-

The House adjourned until to-day.

District Matters in Congress. The House District Committee yesterday irected Mr. Klotz to report favorably the bill

from William K. Spiering to the witness (Seymour) who was recalled yestorday, in which he personally agreed to pay \$1,500. If the and amount was required, to obtain shidavits from Blackstone and others that money was paid by Kellogg to secure his clottlon to the United States Senate. Also, an agreement entered into between Blackstone, Dicks and Ewert, which provided for a division among themselves of the \$1,500. Seymour in his cross-examination stated that after receiving this note from Spiering he concluded that this was a combination. his cross-examination stated that after receiving this note from Spiering he he concluded that this was a combination entered into for a corrupt purpose, and subse-quently refused to have any further connection with the matter.

Mr. Hill a ced the witness why he had no sworn these witnesses to the affidavit himself. to which he replied, that knowing the slip-pery character of the colored members of the legislature and fearing that the affiants, who were colored members, would eventually deny having signed any such papers, he took them before another notary and only witnessed the

affidavits. L. J. Souer, who was a member of the Louisiana legislature and chairman of the committee on contingent expenses in 1577, was then examined. He denied the statement made by Murray before the sub-committee in New Orleans, that he (Souer) had paid money to several members of the legislature to vote for Keilogg, and testified that he did not know of any money having been paid by anybody to secure the election of Semitor Kellogg. After subjecting this witness to a lengthy cross-examination in relation to Sourr as chairman of the committee on contingent ex-penses, the committee adjourned until this

"Wherever I am They can Come." A very good story is told of General Grant while he was being received at Jacksonville Fla., recently. He was driven from the depo on his arrival at Jacksonville to the hotel The colored people were in great numbers about the entrance, and as he walked into the hotel, they attempted to follow him in. Nicholas, the proprietor, stepped between them and the General, and said, "Go out, you are not wanted here." General Grant immediately put his hand on Nicholas' shoulder and said, the General, and said, "Wherever I am they can come. If not at this hotel, then I will go to one where they can." This was said in a low tone, but sufficiently audible to be heard by those near him

were the colored people expelled from his presence. The lesson was a good one.

Glover's Troubles, A last attempt of Glover to scenre the pub lication of his report is likely to make trouble both for himself and for his late experts, the House having directed the Committee on Printing to inquire who had possession of the Glover report and how it had happened to dis-appear from the possession of the House. The act is that Glover took it to his rooms after his term as a Member of the House had ceased, and when he had no more right to withdraw it from the committee-room than any other citizen, and while it was thus in his possession se declined to duliver it to the Clerk of the House, and his experts have had constant ac-cess to it for the purpose of dispoiling of it to such newspapers as would invest.

was so, then he desired to know what would be gained by the change.

Mr. Price discussed at some length this phase of the question, and spoke in glowing terms of the prosperous condition of the country, concluding by saying. "Cheerfulness and nope have taken the place of gloom and desired to know what were the condition of the country, concluding by saying. "Cheerfulness and nope have taken the place of gloom and desired to know what were taken the place of gloom and desired to know what were taken to lead the confidence of the sale like consequences." With a few words more the bilt, the consequences." With a few words more the back Republicans and Democrats a cordial "good-night."

OUR INDIAN CAMPAIGNS.

Battles in the Field and in the Bureau.

Morrow's Pursuit of Victoria, and Fisk's Pursuit of Hayt-A Stand Made in Either Case-A Bold Front Presented by the Pursued-Further Devotopments Awaited with Great Anxlety, &c.

Unsuccessful Stand Made Against Morrow

icau and American soldiery the Indians called a half when they reached a point where they supposed they would be reasonably secure, at ou Manufactures had nothing to do. He said that for eighteen years it had had but one case, and that the Committee on the Judiciary had now stolen from it. He spooaled to the Members on behalf of the Committee on Manufactures to see that justice was done it in framing the new rules. He made a great hit on Hendrick B. Wright by saying that he went out to California in search of general depression, and he never found it until he was on his way home and struck the Ohio Democrats after the election.

Mr. Horr made some exceedingly witty altaining his ground against every assuit and a fight at once began. Victoria teil out well for five or six hours, maintaining his ground against every assuit and that the victoria teil out well for five or six hours, maintaining his ground against every assuit and taining his ground against every assault and subterfuge notil sunset, when he gathered his people together and beat a retreat eastward. That he was sorely pressed was indicated by the fact that the bodies of seven Indiana were found on the battle-field after the ground was The House District Committee yesterday directed Mr. Klotz to report favorably the bill to authorize the Grand Lodgs I. O. O. F. of the District to negotiate a loan not to exceed \$50,000, secured by a mortgage or deed of trust on the Old-Fellows' Hall property, for the purpose of liquidating an existing debt on that property. Chairman Houton was directed by the House Committee to appoint a special subscommittee of five Members to consider the recommendations in the President's message with reference to the reclamation of the Potoman flats.

The clerk was instructed to write a letter to the District Commissioners, requesting the battle-field after the ground was described. One soldier, Sergeaut Gross list idea in the engagement, and two others were severely wounded. The Indians retreated to be very much fatigued, having been on the march continually three or four weeks in a country which is rough, and in which water and provisions are scarce. Nevertheless they are in good spirits, and missing Morrow expressed his determination to yet conquer and capture the wity chief and its hardy followers, General Rich has ordered re-enforcements sout to Major Morrow. There is a general determination to "push the water and provisions are scarce. Nevertheless they are in good spirits, and missing the property.

The clerk was instructed to write a letter in a general determination to "push the water and provisions are scarce. Nevertheless they are in good spirits, and missing the property of the purpose of liquidating an existing debt on the purpose of liquidating an to the District Commissioners, requesting them to reply to Mr. Neal's resolution with reference to the smount banded, the volunteers having returned to paid by street railroad companies for improvements.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Harris subRocky Ford on the 10th inst. for El Paso,

mitted a joint resolution extending the operation of the law fixing the rate of interest upon arrearages of general and special taxes, and providing for a revision of special improvement taxes known as the "Drawback" law, so as to apply to all general taxes in arrears on the 1st of July, 1879, and to all special assessments which may be paid on or before July 1, 1889.

Senator Vance introduced a bill to regulate dentistry in the District, making it unlawful brevity, the public will doubtless feel quite as much confidence in that recthed of inquiry:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

its own motion or at the request of the Interior Bepartment.

Such a request has never been made, on the contrary, further evidence has been sent to the Department of Justice to susain additional cases
against Hart and others.

The statement of General Pisk that the prosecution of Hart was resumed after suspension, when
it became known that he (Fisk) had arrived at San
Carlos, is simply ridiculous. It would not have
made the slightest difference, one way or the other,
and such knowledge could not have caused the resumption of a prosecution which never had been ind such knowledge could not have called a more and been amption of a protecution which never had been aspended. General Fisk's whole story as made in the above extract is simply abourd, if not matterious, as shown by the official record.

R. A. HAYA.

OHIO'S NEW SENATOR.

A Recentless at the State Capital.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 15.—A reception was given General Garfield, United States Senators elect, in the capitol last night, General Gardeld was introduced by Governor Foster, and after some hand-shaking made a speech, to which he referred to the gratification he followed which he referred to the grainfaction he tags at his election and this reception. He than spoke of the memories the Ohio State capiton recalled to him. "It was here," he said, "the word was first brought of the firly on Fers Sunter. I remember that one week lates, on the motion of a Democratic leader, who com-pled a seat on the other side, that pied a seat on the other side, that we surrendered this chamber to see eral companies of soldiers who had come to Columbus to tender their services to the imperiled Government. They slept on this carpet and these sofas while waiting the other quarters outside the capital. Here was the norve center of anxiety, of agony, during the early scenes of the war. Here over 8,000 Onto citizens tendered their services in the course of three weeks to the imperiled Nation.
All party lines disappeared as if by magic, and from both sides of this chamber men went out to take their places on the field of battle. We meet here to-night with the war so for back in the distance that it is almost a half-forgotten monory. We meet here to-night with a Nation redeemed under the flag we fought for, with a great and growing Republic, made greater and more glorious by the sacrifices through which it has maded." He then raid a constitution it has passed." He then paid a warm tribute to Senator Thurman; "than whom," he said, "Ohio has had few larger-hearted, broader-minded men in the record of its history," and referred to the kind words spoken of Sim by Senator Thurman in the State cancer, saying that "the flowers that bloom over the garden that happened to disof the House. The
to his rooms after
the House had cessed
right to wishdraw
and than any other
tims in his possession
of the Clerk of the
the his densitant see
the high constant see
the high constan after the laughter had subsided, he said. "He is the only man I am compelled to sloop with [laughter] and eat with; and if I could not